Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1486.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

For Sale,
The fine and remarkably fast sailing Schooner
Virginia and Philadelphia Packet,
Burthen about 100 tons. For terms apply to
Ross & Simson.
June 12. dtf

For St. Thomas,
THE SHIP
Ann and Mary,
Captain BILLIS,
WILL sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to
F. COPPINGER.
No. 221, *South Front street.*
June 9. d10t

For Sale,
The Brig
ACTIVE,
On the 20th inst. at the Coffee-House, at 7 o'clock, P. M. as she came from sea: she is known to be a fast sailer. Any particular information may be had on application to Capt. Bingham on board said brig, at Messrs. Jesse and Robert Waln's Wharf, to John Plankinhorn, or Thomas Stewart. Inventory to be seen and terms of payment to be made known at the time of sale.
June 8. tf

For London,
THE SHIP
WILLIAM PENN,
JAMES JOSIAH, Master.
WILL sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to
Jesse & Robert Waln.
May 19 §

For Sale,
The cargo of the brig Enterprize, Captain Langdon from Bourdeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,
CONSITING OF
524 hhds. of Claret
217 cases of ditto
100 cases of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof
10 pipes of Holland proof } BRANDY. } Entitled to drawback.
Apply to
Wharton & Lewis,
No. 115, South Front St.

Said Brig,
WILL take a FREIGHT for the West-Indies or Europe, sails fast, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days
Apply as above.
May 24 §

For Sale or Charter,
THE SHIP
WARREN,

Benjamin Church, Master.
OF about 280 tons burthen. Enquire of
Jesse & Robert Waln.
May 26 §

For Hamburgh,
THE SHIP
AERIAL,
John Tarris, master.
A GREAT part of her cargo is engaged, and she will sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to capt. Tarris, at Willings & Francis' wharf, or to *GURNEY & SMITH.*
May 25 §

For Freight or Charter,
To any part of Europe,
The Swedish Ship
Alexander Magnus,

Capt. CARL G. EHSMAN,
ABOUT 350 tons burthen, in this port; and also the Danish Ship FREDERICK JULIUS KAUS, of 450 tons, now lying in Hampton Roads.
Apply to JOHN VAUGHAN.
May 26. tuths3t

For Freight or Charter,
THE
Brig Fame,

FRANCIS KNOX, Master:
A strong, excellent vessel, has been just sheathed and ready to receive a cargo. She will carry 2,000 barrels, has good accommodations for passengers.
Apply to
Capt. Knox, or to
Kearny Wharton.
June 6. 6p

This Day is Published,
And sold by H. & I. KAMMERER, jun. No. 24, North Third-street, also, by Mr. HENRY SWEITZER, No. 85, Race-street,
(Price half a Dollar neatly bound)
The Man of real Sensibility;
Or, *The* HISTORY OF SIR G. ELLISON.
Founded on Fact.
☞ The elegant Edition of the *Elements of Morality*, in two vols. illustrated with twenty copper-plates, may also be had as above, price, full bound and gilt, two dollars and fifty cents.
H & I. K. juns. have on hand a quanty of No. 1 and 2 Writing Paper.
June 8. eo3p

HAY.
A Quantity of excellent Old and New Hay to be had at Peel Hall Farm on the Wissahickon Road, about 2 miles from the City.
Also, A QUANTITY OF BUILDING STONE.
June 8 §6t

WINDOW GLASS,
Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,
By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the Store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.
James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.
Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 1wmwstf

A Quantity of Brandy,
FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds
For Sale by
PETER BLIGHT.
January 4 tf.

Ross & Simson,
Have for Sale,
A QUANTITY OF PRIME
St. Domingo Cotton,
Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes
Excellent India Market
Teneriffe Wine,
In Madeira Casks
A few Quarter Chests best
Fresh Hyson and Hyson Skin } TEAS
Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and Coffee in Tierces
March 7. §tf

Household Furniture.
NOW selling by private sale, No. 17 Dock-street—consisting of chairs, tables, looking-glasses, bureaus, hand and fire irons, bedsteads, feather-beds, carpets, bedding, window curtains, bed and table linen, kitchen furniture, &c. The whole in good order, and has only been a few months in use.
The sale to continue daily 'till the whole is sold.
June 2 §

St. Ubes Salt.
3000 bushels St. Ubes SALT, for sale by
Philips, Cramond, & Co.
June 12. 3t

Richard Bayley & Co.
Late JOHN WHITESIDES & Co.
No. 136 *Market-street,*
HAVE received per the ships William Penn and Star from London, a large and fashionable assortment of the following articles: viz.
Chintzes, and printed Cottons, of the newest patterns
Furniture Dimities and Chintzes
Ginghams, plain and figured,
Muslins, printed and embroider'd
Do. tambour'd, plain, check and strip'd
Do. tamboured, of a very superior quality
Fine Book, Jaconet and Decca Handkerchiefs
Dimities and muslinets
Damask table-linen, in setts and in the piece
Diaper ditto in Cloths and in ditto
Holland and Russia Sheetings
Loop'd Hollands and Irish Linens
Long Lawns and Cambries
Sattins and Silks, plain and figured
Ribbons and Gloves
Crapes and Gauzes
Straw, Chip, and Paper Hats and Bonnets, new shapes
Fancy trimmings, &c.
With a variety of articles in the Linen-Drapery and Haberdashery line.
May 22 §20t

Printed Calicoes.
JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 *Chesnut-Street,*
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.
March 6. §

Pennsylvania Population Company.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Share Holders, that a further assessment of NINE DOLLARS is levied on each share, payable as follows, viz.
Six Dollars immediately, and
Three Dollars on the 1st of July next.
Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed, that on their neglecting to pa the same as above directed, the several forfeitures will be exacted.
By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE, Treasurer.
May 27. d30t

Just Arrived,
In the schooner Dove, Captain Paul, from St Thomas, and for sale by the subscriber.
Muscovado Sugar in hhds. tierces and barrels.
St. Croix Rum in hhds.
And Laguira hides.
ALSO ON HAND,
Imperial, Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas. Sherry and Malaga Wines.
Yellow Nankeens. Holland Gin in pipes.
Canton Cloth. Do. Cheese.
Lutestrings. Do. Glass ware.
Silk Handkerchiefs. China Ware.
Sewing Silk. Window Blinds.
Cotton in bales. Rhubarb.
Peruvian Bark. Quicksilver, &c.
JOSEPH SIMS.
May 22d. d14t.

Grattan and Comp.
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, that they have imported from London per the ship Star, a large assortment of
PERFUMERY,
Which is now opened for sale at their House, No. 192 Market-street.
Also, a new assortment of ready-made gentlemen's linen, shirts from 2 dollars each to 8 dollars, &c. &c. &c.
Ladies and gentlemen are accommodated with board and lodging at ten Dollars each.
Those Gentlemen who have their own private lodgings, may be accommodated with dinner only, by the week or month.
June 5 6t

The Subscriber,
Determined to retire from business, invites all who have any note, bill, bond or acceptance of his, now due, to call for payment; and those who wish to anticipate may receive the money at a reasonable discount.
JAMES SWAN.
May 22. 4aw.
Dorchester, near Boston, 16th May 1797.

NOTICE.
THE co-partnership of William Young, John Mills, and John Mills, jun. Booksellers and Stationers, under the firm of W. Young, Mills and Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the copartnership are requested to make payment to William Young, and those having demands are desired to produce their accounts for settlement.
William Young,
John Mills,
John Mills, jun.
Philadelphia, June 6th, 1797.
W. YOUNG
Continues the bookselling and stationary business at the usual place, wholesale and retail, where he has now a very large assortment of
Writing and Printing Papers and Books,
Of which catalogues with the prices affixed are delivered gratis.

Wanted,
A person well qualified in the bookselling and stationary business. Applications will be received till the first July next, at No. 52, south Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street.
June 6. d7p

Just Received,
From Batavia (via Providence)
170 Sacks of Java Coffee of first quality
200 half sacks do. do.
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.
May 30 dtf

For Sale, a new three story Brick House.
AT the Merchants Coffee House, on Friday next, the 16th inst. at half past 8 o'clock in the evening, will be sold by Public Vendue, a genteel three story brick House; it is pleasantly situated on the South side of Arch Street, the fourth house above Fourth street.
It may be viewed any time before the sale.
Terms are, one fourth in approved notes of 60 days, and the residue if required may remain seven years, on security and interest annually.
Sold clear of all incumbrances, and immediate possession may be given.
Further particulars will be made known at the time of sale, dy
Richard Footman & Co.
Auctioneers.
June 12. d5t

Pennsylvania Population Company.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that a further assessment of fifteen dollars is levied on each share, payable in the following instalments—viz.
One quarter immediately.
One quarter on the 1st of June.
One quarter on the 1st September.
One quarter on the 1st Dec. next.
Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures directed by the Constitution, will be exacted.
By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE,
Treasurer.
May 15 §1m

To be Sold,
A large and convenient
Three Story Brick House;
SITUATE at the north-east corner of Arch and Fourth-streets. It contains eighteen rooms—and is in every respect well finished. For particulars enquire of
M. Keppele,
No. 138, Chesnut-street.
May 31. §

Erskine's View of the War.
JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]
A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.
By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.
May 15 §

Maurice Moynihan,
No. 81, *North Second street,*
A few doors above Arch-street,
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has for wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms, a general assortment of Queen's Ware, gilt and cut tumblers, plain and flowered quart, pint, half pint gill and half gill do. exact measures, decanters and wine glasses; gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bowls, and china in sets and separate; pocket bottles: Schuylkill and Jersey country quart and half gallon bottles; Dry Goods, &c. &c.
N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.
May 11. dtf

JOHN CRAIG
HAS just imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for sale on reasonable terms by the package
Platillas Royal
Haerlem and German linens
Rouens
Post and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee Bags
He has also for Sale,
Best Red Clover Seed
Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe Wine of first and second Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogsheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glass
Two Trunks of best Patent, Silk and Cotton Hosiery
April 18. 4aw

WANTED,
ABOUT 200 tons of freight, for any port in Spain, or the Mediterranean in a neutral bottom. Enquire of JAMES YARD
June 7. 3t

For Sale,
THE unexpired time of a likely Negro Girl, about 10 years old, who has upwards of 11 years to serve.—She is of a good temper, and very smart, active and useful in a family.
Apply at No. 149 South front, or 35 Union street. June 10—*mw&f

The sale of 40931 1-2 acres of Land on the waters of Wheeling and Fishing Creeks, in Washington county, advertised for 15th inst. is postponed to a future day, of which due notice will be given, if a private sale does not take place. 3t
June 12.

Post-Office, 23d May, 1797.
THE Mail for Baltimore will be closed at this office every morning (Sundays excepted) at half past 7 o'clock.
The Mail for Boston will be closed every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock noon; and
The Mail for Frederica, Milford, Clowes, Dagsborough, Delaware, Hornstown, Accomack Court-House and Northampton Court-House, Virginia, will be closed every Monday morning at half past 7 o'clock.
May 23. *12t

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Neatly bound and lettered, price 2 dols. 25 cts.)
By G. DECOMBAZ,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
No. 48, North Third Street,
The Adventures of Telemachus.
French and English, 2 vols. 12mo.
AMONG the books which daily fall into the hands of the youth of both sexes, none have a higher claim to their attention than Telemachus. The most interesting lessons are here conveyed in the vehicle of an interesting Poem, replete with the finest touches of the true pathetic, and embellished with all the graces of a beautiful style. The fatal effects of indulging the passions are exemplified in the most striking manner; and the happiness attending innocence and virtue painted in the liveliest colours. Whatever can incite to virtue or deter from vice; whatever can enlighten the understanding, charm the imagination, and improve the heart, is to be found in this interesting work.

THE NAVAL GAZETTEER;
Being a complete Geographical Dictionary, containing a full and accurate account, alphabetically arranged, of all the countries and islands in the known world; showing their latitude, soundings, and stations for anchorage; with a particular description of the several Bays, Capes, Channels, Coves, Creeks, Currents, Gulfs, Harbours, Havens, Lakes, Oceans, Races, Rivers, Roads, Rocks, Sands, Shoals, Sounds, Straits, Tides, Variation of the Compass &c. Together with a particular relation of the shape and appearance at sea, of the several Headlands, Isthmuses, Peninsulas, Points, Promontories, and whatever is of use or importance to the Master, Pilot, Commander, or Seaman of any ship or vessel, in navigating the watery element.
Also Comprehending
Ample Directions for sailing into or out of the different Ports, Straits, and Harbours of the four quarters of the world; and for avoiding dangers on the various and extended coasts; in which more than twelve thousand distinct names of places, are treated of and explained. With a correct set of Charts, 2 vols. 8vo. price 6 dols.
By the Rev. JOHN MALHAM,
☞ This has been pronounced the most useful and the cheapest book published in America.
June 9. dtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.
MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.
Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. §1mstf
The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

For Sale,
ON board the ship MOLLY, John Frost, master from Liverpool, laying at Walnut-street wharf
6000 bushels of fine stoved Salt,
And QUEEN'S WARE, well assorted,
By PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.
WHO HAVE IN STORE, ALSO FOR SALE,
100 Boxes White Havanna Sugars
Imperial and Hyson } TEAS
17 tubs Quicksilver
2 chests Bandanno Handkerchiefs
A few chests Manchester Goods well assorted in corduroys, thicksets, ginghams, muslinets, dimities, &c. 2 Trunks black sewing silk,
180 Crates queens ware, well assorted,
10 Tons sheet lead,
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points,
London particular and India market } Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
30 pipes, 10 hhds. Teneriffe Wine,
10 pipes choice Port ditto,
31 casks yellow paint,
7 boxes 12 bundles writing slates,
1 box ink-stands & note presses,
Sail canvas assorted No. 1 à 8.
May 4. dtf

Millinery Room,
No. 136 *Market-street.*
MISS CHRYSTAL
TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that she has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which she hopes to be able to shew them in a few days.
May 18 §30t

A FEW BOXES OF
Bologna Saufages,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.
To be sold at No. 109 South Front-street.
April 20, eotf

The Commissioners
FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned,—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the Citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late War between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.
By Order of the Commissioners,
PETER LOHRA,
Secretary.
Commissioners Office, No. 109, *Mulberry-street, Philadelphia, May* 17*th*, 1797.
20—§4w

The Commissioners
FOR carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their Board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice, that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly; and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for, is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.
They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.
Extract from the said article,
"Whereas it is alledged by divers British merchants, and others his majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were bona fide contracted, before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that by the operation of various lawful impediments, since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot for whatever reason be actually obtained, had and received by the said creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay, or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."
By order of the Board,
GRIFFITH EVANS,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Commissioners' Office,
No. 3 South Sixth-street, May 29,
1797. J 6—§1m

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America*, hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.
And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—
1st. The proper discription and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.
2d. The date or nature of the original contract or debt.
3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.
4th. The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolvency, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.
And 5th The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial prosings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.
The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.
Wm. Moore Smith.
Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d1m

New-England Rum,
In Hogsheads and Barre's, for sale by
EZEKIEL HALL.
June 7. 4t.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1797.

Having received by the ship Telemachus, at Boston, from Liverpool, regular files of The Times and Morning Chronicle, for the month of April, we are enabled to lay before our readers particulars of many interesting events of which we gave yesterday the outline.

Mr. Pitt, on the 27th, opened the Budget, which contains propositions for sundry new taxes—amongst others, an additional stamp duty on newspapers and an enhancement of the tax on advertisements!—the whole sum proposed to be raised being 46,000,000, which, however, (says the Times) will fall short by upwards of 1,000,000.

Our Leyden papers by this arrival, are replete with interesting matter. Want of room obliges us to defer a variety of translations prepared for this day's paper.

From the LEYDEN GAZETTE.

BELGIUM.

Brussels, 21st March, 1797.

"IT is on this day that the people of the nine departments of Belgium is called on to exercise for the first time that act of sovereignty, which our qualification of *French* citizens has authorised, that is, the right of choosing our representatives for the *new third*, which is to compose part of the legislature of France. Unfortunately, it is greatly to be apprehended that this right will for the present be *illusory*, and that the representation of this country, as an integral part of the French republic, will be either a mere *chimera*, or rather a mere form without the reality. A very inconsiderable portion of the citizens of Belgium has been enrolled in the civic registers; a still weaker portion is disposed perhaps to attend the primary assemblies; it is then that the exercise of so precious a right is absolutely abandoned to the most despicable part of the community, to violent partizans, and to men bankrupt in reputation and in fortune. It is thus, moreover, that very few *Belgian* citizens will offer themselves as candidates for the legislature: this is probably the motive, which has produced the following letter;

"The Minister of the General Police of the French Republic, to the Commissioners, near the central administration of the Department of DYLE, at BRUSSELS.

"I am informed, citizen, that malevolence is at work in your department, and seeks, by speeches and publications industriously circulated, to persuade the inhabitants of the united departments not to attend the primary assemblies, unless to protest against the re-union of the ci-devant Belgium to France, and not to nominate any deputies to the legislature. I am also informed by various channels, that several citizens of those departments, even among those who appear attached to the republic, are of opinion that even if they should appoint this year deputies to the legislature, they ought not to take them from among the inhabitants of the ci-devant Belgium, but that, for this election, and until peace shall have ultimately decided the fate of those departments, the deputies ought to be chosen in France. All these suggestions are evidently the result of the manœuvres of the enemies of the public good, who wish to alienate the inhabitants of your department, by inspiring them with fears respecting the good will of the republic, and by persuading them that the re-union of the departments is not solid, and that it is probable the republic will restore them at the peace.

"I recommend to you, citizens, to employ all the means in your power to destroy the effect of these perfidious insinuations on the minds of your fellow citizens, and to attach them by cordiality and affection to the republic as they are by interest. Assure them that the government, strong in the energy of all Frenchmen and in the courage of the invincible republican armies, will never consent to a peace, contrary to the honor and dignity of the French people, and that it will never relinquish a union, cemented by the interest of the two nations, and enjoined moreover by a law of the convention, a law which it is not even in the power of the directory to contravene. Persuade then your fellow citizens, to repair to the primary assemblies, to choose good electors, such as will give to the legislature representatives, who will form one link more to the union of the two nations.

"I do not see however any inconvenience, and, perhaps under present circumstances, there would result some advantage from your choosing some of the members for the nine departments of ci-devant Belgium *from among* THOSE FRENCH CITIZENS, who are well known for their talents and the services which they have rendered during the revolution; the legislature has sustained great losses by the late drawing of lots; you will find annexed THE NAMES OF SOME OF THOSE, whom it would be MOST INTERESTING TO RESTORE to the legislature, and *without wishing to influence your opinion, nor the votes of your countrymen*, I think it my duty to acquaint you, that you will perform a service very advantageous to the public good AND VERY AGREEABLE TO THE DIRECTORY, if you can PROCURE to be elected in your department SOME OF THOSE DESIGNATED IN THE ANNEXED LIST. Those whose names are marked with an asterism, are only eligible to the council of *five hundred*: the other are equally eligible to both councils. Health and fraternity.

(Signed) "COCHON."

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.

The above mandate from the minister of police to his agent at Brussels (which ought to be published, as a *warning*, in every paper throughout the United States) is the most *audacious and barefaced interference in the sacred right of elections* that has ever been witnessed under the most encroaching monarchs.

These wretched Belgians (whose *very name* is soon to be stripped from them, their country being carefully denominated the *ci-devant* Belgium) are told, that they must elect *Frenchmen*, men who have just gone by lot out of the councils, men who are designated, as *being agreeable to the directory*; and a broad hint is given them, that unless this is done, they will incur the wrath of the powerful and vindictive directory! Unhappy Belgians! what have you obtained by your change of masters?

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, 9 Germinal, March 29.

If the manœuvres of the Jacobins have succeeded in the Primary Assemblies of some parts of the republic, it appears, however, that a majority, which strikes anarchy with despair, has made such a choice as promises us deputies of honor and integrity. They write from Avranches, that the electors are all remarkable for their honor and probity. The Jacobins in the Assemblies were in proportion of 20 to 300.

At Vitry-sur-Marne, the most perfect union prevails in the assemblies. Only one person was excluded as insolvent, namely the famous Battelier, commissioner of the Directory, and ex-member of the Convention. Politicians are desired to answer the question, whether a man incapacitated from exercising his political rights in the assemblies of the people, is a proper object to bear the functions of a commissioner of the Directory? The electors of that commune are all honest men, who triumphed likewise at St. Dixier.

The Primary Assemblies of l'Ain have been held in tranquillity: the elections made are excellent almost every where. At Chalons they are as good as honest people can wish them; at Macon they were held amidst disturbances; at Sens, an impure obtrusion of the Jacobins has disgraced the mass of good citizens; at Lyons all passed off to to the great satisfaction of all the friends of good order and peace.

At Rouen, Amiens, and Valenciennes, the elections have been very quiet, and were worthy of the cause which honest men defend. At Nantz, the choices have been tolerably good, notwithstanding the intrigues of the Jacobins, and the culpable indifference of a great number of merchants. At Blois the Jacobins were disappointed; but at Limoges and Montreuil sur Mer, they came off victorious; in the departments of the west, the suffrages of the people fell upon men justly esteemed.

A letter from Mortagne, in the department of l'Orne, informs us, that the sitting of the Primary Assembly in that place has been attended with bloodshed. Without entering into details, our correspondent remarks, that the Jacobins of that country, dissatisfied with the composition of the body of the electors, wished to proceed to acts of violence, but the well-disposed people were not intimated by their threats, and armed themselves for the purpose of falling on the disturbers. Several have been wounded, and two have been killed on the spot. The names of the last are Gotine and Lamberdiere. They were distinguished in the country for their revolutionary spirit.

VENDOME, 3 Germinal, March 23.

Our Primary Assemblies are terminated, and those of the adjacent districts are also ended. If all the assemblies in the republic were held in the same patriotic manner, if all the elections resembled ours, the constitution will be respected. All our electors are respected, and justly respectable; our municipal administrators are recalled to the functions which they filled with so much wisdom and energy, and it was not a common majority which marked those chosen by the people, but every one of them was elected almost unanimously, and the triumph of virtue is complete.

RIOM, 3 Germinal, March 23.

In the town of Riom, the Jacobins intrigued in such a manner among the peasants, who are very numerous there, that out of the 12 electors chosen by the three different sections of that city, every one is a Jacobin.

At Limoges, the friends of the bishop Gayvernon have terrified the inhabitants in such a manner, that it seems they will again triumph this year: Lesage, Senault, Cavignac, Treilhard, Dubois Crance, Daunou, Drout, and Co. may therefore expect to be re-elected.

At Verdun, one of the worthy brothers of Pons, the partisan of the mountain party, passed on horseback through the town, on the eve of the elections, wishing to make the people rise against the ancient mayor, whom Pons of Verdun had turned out of office; but, notwithstanding the money distributed among the workmen, the attempt he made served only to confound him.

In the department of l'Eure the electors are nominated; they are men worthy of that department: it is true, that in the little commune of Pont-audemer some slaves of the Mountain had the honor of being chosen electors; but their number is so small, in comparison with the friends of the constitution, that there is no reason to be afraid of them.

BRUSSELS, 8 Germinal, March 28.

One Chapel, ex-administrator of the department of the Dyle, a fraudulent bankrupt, having been introduced by a junto of Jacobins into the office of the Primary Assembly, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the good citizens who wanted to exclude him from it, has been arraigned by the citizens of his section, before the Civil Tribunal.—Last night at twelve o'clock, the Tribunal declared, that that infamous man was insolvent, and could not of course preserve the rights of citizenship. He was, therefore, disgracefully turned out of the Assembly, which must begin all its operations over again, they have been pronounced null and void, owing to the presence of a bankrupt at the office.

Several sections of this city have chosen their electors last night, of whom a list will be sent, containing the character and qualifications of every individual contained in it, and chosen to exercise those important functions. In the section des Carmes is citizen Bonaventure, president of the Criminal Tribunal.

P. S. This moment we learn, that the sections assembled in the Temple of the Law, have chosen for their electors the *ci-devant* duke d'Ursel, the *ci-devant* count Launoy, Depester Laferte and citizen Ferry.

LONDON, April 20.

The accounts received from Portsmouth by the post of yesterday were extremely embarrassing, as the lords Commissioners had not on Wednesday evening been able to persuade the sailors to abandon their extravagant and dangerous pretensions, which seemed to increase in proportion as the liberality of the Commissioners disposed them to accede to every thing which was just and honorable, and compatible with the welfare of the service.

From an increase of pay, which the Commissioners were willing to grant, the sailors demanded a larger proportion of prize-money, a greater quantity of provisions, pensions for their families in case of any accident befalling them, liberty to go on shore more frequently, &c. &c. In short, it seemed difficult to know what they did require.

According to advices received last night, we are happy to say, that affairs had taken a more favorable turn; and though at the breaking up of the Board held yesterday at Portsmouth, matters were not quite settled, yet they were again in a train of accommodation.

In the mean time we think it necessary to state, that the reports circulated in several morning papers of yesterday, of the sailors having hung up one of their men for his attempting to take the part of a gallant Officer, and of having flogged others for similar offences, are without the smallest foundation. Affairs hare been sufficiently unpleasant, without the need of exaggeration.

PARIS, April 13.

On examining the wounds of Syeyes, it is found that they are the more dangerous, as the balls have been cut.

On an examination of the assassin before the Police, he said, that he gloried in having avenged his country of a man who had been the source of so many misfortunes. He denied having any accomplices, and there was found in his pockets a printed list of the National Deputies.

April 14.

A letter from Milan, of the 20th ult. announces the compleat overthrow of the Venetian Aristocracy.

April 15.

Fifteen millions of the first contributions of the Pope, and 10 millions of gold and silver, with 6 millions of diamonds, have been already paid to the army of Italy,—which has in consequence retired from Noligno to Macerata. All the troops have been withdrawn from the Papal territories, to march towards Tyrol.

A number of our countrymen have been assassinated in the Venetian territories.

We understand that Inspruck, the capital of Tyrol, is occupied by our troops;—and authentic letters from Turin, of the 5th inst. state, that intelligence has been received there, of Gen. Buonaparte having entered Clagenfurth.

Gen. Buonaparte has wrote a letter to the Executive Directory, from the head-quarters at Clagenfurth, that the army of Italy has fought several battles with the Austrians in the neighbourhood of Lavis, Tramen, and Clausen. That in these several actions the enemy has lost 8000 men in killed and prisoners. "We have taken several cannon and important magazines. We are masters of the bridge of Neumarc, and the towns of Brixen and Botzen. The Austrians have been driven from the States of Venice, from the higher and lower Carinthia, and from the district of Trieste.

April 16.

"Head-quarters, Clagenfurth, 12th Germinal (April 1).

"*Citizens Directors*,

"I have in my last dispatches given you an account of the battles of Treviso and Lachinsa. On the 8th (March 28), the three divisions of the army, after having passed the defiles which lead into Germany from the Venetian States, encamped at Villach, on the borders of the Drave.

"Gen. Massena put himself in movement with his division, on the 9th, and about a league from Clagenfurth he fell in with the enemy's army, took two pieces of cannon, and 200 prisoners. We entered Clagenfurth the same night, and Prince Charles, with the ruins of his army, is flying before us.

"Our head-qurrters are this day between Saint Veit and Friezach. Gen. Bernadotte's division is at Laubach, the capital of Carniola. I have dispatched the Polish Gen. Zajouzech, at the head of a body of cavalry, for the purpose of penetrating to Lienz, by the valley of the Drave, and effecting a junction between me and General Joubert, who is at Brixen. It should take place about the present time.

"Since the beginning of the campaign Prince Charles has lost near 20,000 men,—who are our prisoners. The inhabitants of Carniola and Carinthia have the most inexpressible contempt for the Administrations of Vienna and Great Britain. The English nation possesses so completely the hatred and execration of the Continent, that I believe if the war continues yet for some time, the English will be so universally detested, that no part of it whatever will grant them a reception.

"Here, then, are the enemies entirely driven from the States of Venice! The upper and lower Carniola, Carinthia, the district of Trieste, and all the Tyrol are subjected to the arms of the Republic.

"We have found near Villach, a magazine of iron shot, cartridges, and powder, mines of lead, tin, iron, &c. We have also found near Clagenfurth manufactories of arms and of cloth.

Signed "BUONAPARTE."

Another letter from Buonaparte, of the same date, announces three new engagements. That of Lavis, where Joubert and Baranguay d'Hilliers surrounded, on the 30th Ventose, a body of the enemy on the Lavis, and, after an obstinate action, took 4000 prisoners, killed 2000 men, and carried off three pieces of cannon, and 2 standards. That of Tramin, on the 2d Germinal, in which Gen. Dumas took 600 prisoners, and two pieces of cannon. This success prevented the ruins of Loudon's column from arriving at Brussels. And that of Clausen, where we routed the enemy in the most decisive manner, and took 1500 prisoners. We are masters of Brixen and Botzen, where we have found magazines of all kinds of military stores.

Barrere, who should be with Collot d'Herbois at Guiane, has lately published a pamphlet on Montesquieu, in the department of the upper Pyrenees, where he resides.

CLAGENFURTH, April 1.

Buonaparte, on entering Carinthia, addressed a letter to the people of that country, assuring them that he did not come thither as a conqueror, for to alter their customs or religion. He was the friend of all nations, and of every people.

He then goes on to tell them, that the French have availed themselves of several opportunities to make peace with the Court of Vienna, by sending Gen. Clarke thither; that it was his wish to have spoken to the Emperor in person, but was refused, as his minister was bribed by the gold of England to continue the war. He promises to the Carinthians, that if they will act like friends, and furnish supplies of provisions, that he will not lay any contributions on their country.

PARIS, April 19.

It is surprising that the directory has not yet published the reply of the Archduke to Buonaparte's very handsome letter. The reply exists notwithstanding.

The prodigies atchieved by Buonaparte and his army, ensure an immediate peace with the house of Austria.

There are several rumours abroad on this subject, some of which state, that things are still more advanced, insomuch that the couriers dispatched by Buonaparte, and which have passed through Germany, have reached the directory with the conditions of peace proposed by the Emperor. It is added, that the directory has vested Buonaparte with full powers to conclude a peace. All these details demand confirmation.

It is stated as a certain fact, that the minister of external relations has written to the commissioners of the treasury, not to pay any of the sums due to the Americans. Has Charles Delacroix had the *dexterity* to break altogether an alliance which Robespierre himself respected? He is without doubt ignorant how much our commerce and maritime cities will suffer from this measure, and what immense advantages this rupture will hold out to England.

April 20.

The *cadres* of the army of Italy are for 128,000 men: there are however only 113,000 effective men, from whom are to be deducted the sick and deserters. There will thus remain about 105,000 fighting men.

The Austrian armies have been so often defeated, that no calculations can be made of their amount. We have during the present campaign made nearly 80,000 Austrian prisoners.

The Austrian army commanded by General Mack on the right banks of the Rhine, is estimated at 90,000 or 100,000 men at most.

General Pichegru has received, from two departments at once, that of Jura, and that of Upper Saone, a well-merited homage, and one which he would have received from all France, if the loss of suffrages had not been dreaded: he was unanimously chosen.

The directory has transmitted to the council of five hundred the documents demanded relative to the assassination of citizen Sieyes. By these documents it appears that the assassin was instigated to the crime by want, and by the punishment with which Sieyes had menaced him.

The electoral body of Paris closed its sitting yesterday.

Citizen Sieyes recovers fast from his wounds.

FALMOUTH, April 25.

Arrived the Fox Excise cutter, Capt. Kinsman, from a cruise, with an American ship of 300 tons burthen, laden with coffee, cotton, &c. from New York to London, captured by a small French privateer, 5 leagues from the Lizard; and retaken by the Fox about 6 hours after.

LONDON, April 25.

The Hamburgh Mail of yesterday does not confirm the reports propagated on the credit of a Gentlemen's arrival from Holland, of the preliminaries of peace being agreed on between the Emperor and the French people: but all appearances indicate negociation. Our readers will see the material facts brought by the mail in the extracts we have made from the Journals.

The channel fleet, it is said, does not proceed to sea till after Parliament has sanctioned the request of the sailors.

Dispatches were yesterday made up at the Admirality for Admiral Jervis, which were said to contain the Royal Proclamation, and the whole of the proceedings of the seamen at Portsmouth.

Yesterday Messrs. Boyd, Benfield, Curtis, Goldsmid, Thornton, and Salomone had a long interview with Mr. Pitt, to settle the terms and payments of the new Loan.

The following are the terms of the New Loan.

14,50,000l for England and Ireland.
For every 100. subscribed,
125 0 0 Three per cent. Consols,
50 0 0 Three per cent. Reduced,
20 0 0 Four per cent.
6 6 Long Annuity.

3,500,5000. for the Emperor, provided it is sanctioned by Parliament.—Upon which, for every 100. subscribed,
226 10 0 Imperial 3 per cents.

But should Parliament not sanction the Imperial Loan, then the Long Annuity on the 14,500,000l. to be only 6s. instead of 6s. 6d.

The new Loan was last night done at 5 per cent. premium.

That the Bank of Vienna stops payment, after the Bank of England sets the example, will occation little surprise. It proves, however, that Mr. Pitt is as great a man as Bonaparte, and his mandate can produce the same effect in London, as the terror of the French General at the head of a victorious army can produce at Vienna.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of April 17.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE SIEYES.

The President announced a message from the Directory. "It is," says the message, "with the most profound concern that the Executive Directory informs the council of the assassination attempted on Sieyes, representative of the people. It has, however, the satisfaction to state, that the assassin is apprehended, and directions are given for bringing him immediately to trial.

Boissy moved an address to the Directory, for the production of the documents relative to the assassination of Sieyes, and that they should give directions to the commission of inspectors to transmit to the council the bulletin of the health of their colleague.

Hardy said, that in his capacity of an officer of health, he was fortunate enough to perform the first chirurgical operations: he was therefore enabled to furnish the council with an accurate description of the state in which he found his colleague. Three pistols appeared to have been fired at Sieyes. One ball had reached the abdomen, but having perforated a thick dress, it only grazed the skin: another ball entered his hand; the depth of the wound is not yet ascertained. The ball was however extracted in 50 or 60 pieces.

The narration was interrupted by loud and reiterated bursts of indignation. Hardy descended from the tribune, and the council received several accounts of treasonable practices.

PLYMOUTH, April 16.

Arrived La Suffisante sloop of war, of 14 guns, from a cruize, with the American brig William, Samuel Snow, master, from Charante, laden with brandy, bound to Hamburg, which she detained three days since.

Arrived also the Neptune, of and from Portsmouth, (America) Capt. Hooker, laden with lumber, for this port.

The Hercules, Doyle, from the West-Indies to America, is taken by the Santhonax privateer of 14 guns and 105 men, after an action of two hours and twenty minutes, and carried into St. Domingo.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, April 12.

The house, pursuant to the order of the day, resolved into a committee of ways and means, Mr. Mason in the chair.

The chancellor of the exchequer, after stating to the committee the pressing exigency of the state, for a supply of money to prepare for the necessary means of public defence, and the inadequacy of the steps which he had already taken under the direction of the house for procuring that supply, said it was become absolutely requisite on the present occasion to take some extraordinary step for that purpose. He was ready to admit the measure he was about to propose was such a one as he should have wished, if possible, to avoid, but it was his misfortune to be obliged to resort to very ineligible measures in the duty of providing for the public exigency; he therefore moved that a sum not exceeding 200,000l. be borrowed on the following terms, viz. for every 63l to give the lender a debenture for 100l bearing interest at 5 per cent.

Mr. Vandeleur expressed the deepest concern, that, after the zealous desire which had been expressed by several of the members of that house, that the right hon. baronet should give them an opportunity of testifying their ardor in contributing to the defence of their country, and, after the right hon. baronet had complied with the desire, by establishing an open loan, at a very high interest, that none of the men of property in that house or in the country, had come forward with a single shilling to aid the government in defending that property. Lamenting this circumstance of public apathy on the part of men who were so deeply concerned in the defence of the country, he must assent to the measure now proposed by the right hon. baronet, ruinous as it was in its nature and tendency. This was a branch of a system which had already ruined England, and was now extended hither for the ruin of Ireland. It was one of the points of that ruinous war in which we had been involved by the British ministers; a war commenced and carried on in direct violation to every principle of justice and policy; but it was a measure which, in the present state of public exigency, he saw was inevitable, and therefore could not oppose it.

The chancellor of the exchequer again professed his reluctance in adopting the measure, but declared he had not resorted to it until every other exertion had failed.

Mr. Bagwell said, he had conversed with some monied men on the subject of a loan to government, and especially one, who was an agent to most of the absentees, and who had 16,000l. to lend, and the principle mentioned by him as the best inducement, would be transferable debentures, at 6 per cent. with a bonus of 3 per cent.

The chancellor of the exchequer disproved this mode.

Mr. Vandeleur condemned the conduct of the British minister in not aiding by his influence the negociation of the loan in England for the use of Ireland.

The chancellor of the exchequer and Mr. Pelham defended the conduct of the British minister, and imputed the failure of that negociation in not reaching its intended extent of 500,000l. to the resistance of the governors and directors of the bank of England.

After some further conversation, the motion passed in the affirmative.

The house being resumed, after some routine business, adjourned.

PORTSMOUTH

Sunday Night,—Eight O'clock,

Every thing is happily settled! the Seamen are satisfied! The fleet sails immediately.

The dispatches which were brought down by Mr. Powell, in the extraordinary short period of seven hours, were instantly carried to the Port Admiral, who sent for Lord Bridport, Admirals Gardner, Pole, and Colpoys, and after consulting a long time together, about eleven they proceeded on board the Royal George, where Lord Bridport's flag had again been hoisted. a signal was immediately made for all the Captains who having gone on board the Admiral's ship, the tenor of the dispatches was made known. Every Captain then returned to his own ship, and communicated to the crews the contents of the dispatches from Windsor. The seamen unanimously declared they could give no answer till the proposals were submitted to Court of Delegates. On assembling the Court, it was found that Joyce and Glynn, two of the delegrtes, were on shore. They would not proceed without them.

A boat was sent on shore, and they were brought on board in as much form as if they had been two officers. The Court of Delegates being completed, proceeded to business. The proposals were discussed, & finally agreed upon at half past six. The signal of approbation being three cheers, was first given by the Queen Charlotte, and then went through the whole fleet, every ship giving its consent.

Captain Holloway, of the Duke, first came on shore about seven o'clock, to announce the happy tidings to the thousands of anxious spectators waiting the result on the platform. All the boats from the other ships followed, and the seamen in each, on landing, declared the business happily settled. The seamen are satisfied! they have unanimously agreed to resume their duty, *By the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.*

Having taken into our consideration a paper containing several representations from the seamen of his Majesty's ships at Spithead, respecting an advance of their wages, and being desirous of granting them every request that can with any degree of reason be complied with, we have resolved to recommend it to his Majesty that an addition of Five Shillings and Sixpence per month

be made to the wages of petty officers and seamen belonging to his Majesty's navy;—which will make the wages of able seamen one shilling per day, clear of all deductions; an addition of Four Shillings and Sixpence per month to the wages of ordinary seamen; and an addition of Three Shillings and Six pence to the wages of land men: And that none of the allowance made to the marines when on shore shall be stopped, on their being embarked on board any of his Majesty's ships. We have also resolved, that all seamen, marines, and others, serving in his Majesty's ships, shall have the full allowance of provisions, without any deductions for leakage or waste: and that until proper steps can be taken for carrying this into effect,—short allowance money shall be paid to the men in lieu of the deduction heretofore made: And that all men wounded in action shall receive their full pay until their wounds shall be healed, or until being declared incurable they shall receive a pension from the Chest at Chatham, or shall be admitted into the royal hospital at Greenwich. And your lordship is hereby required and directed to communicate this our determination to the Capt. of each of his Majesty's ships under your orders, directing him to make it known to the ship's company under his command, and to inform them that, should they be insensible to the very liberal offers now made to them, and persist in their present disobedience, they must no longer expect to enjoy those benefits to which, by their former good conduct, they were entitled:—That in such a case all the men now on board the fleet at Spithead shall be incapable of receiving any smart-money or pensions from the Chest at Chatham, or of being admitted at any time, into the royal hospital at Greenwich; and that they must be answerable for the dreadful consequences which will necessarily attend their continuing to transgress the rules of the service, in open violation of the laws of their country.

On the other hand, he is to inform them, that we promise the most perfect forgiveness of all that has trespassed on this occasion, to every ship's company, who, within one hour after the communication to them of the above-mentioned resolutions, shall return to their duty in every particular, and shall cease to hold further intercourse with any men who continue in a state of disobedience and mutiny. Given under our hands at Portsmouth, the 20th of April, 1797.

SPENCER ARDEN.
W. YOUNG.

To the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief of a squadron of his Majesty's ships to be employed in the Channel, Sounding's, &c.

By the command of their lordships, Signed,
W. MARSDEN.

[Here follows the King's Proclamation of pardon, which want of room obliges us to defer 'till to-morrow.]

By this day's Mail.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.

We stop the press to insert the following important extract of a letter just received from Hull.

"A neutral vessel from Hamburgh is just arrived here with the intelligence of accounts, and confirmed papers having reached Hamburgh last Thursday, of the EMPEROR having concluded a separate PEACE.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing Street, May 2, 1797.

A letter of which the following is an extract has been received from Col. Crauford, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary of state, for foreign affairs, dated Frankfort, April 19, 1797.

"I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that Gen. Hoche yesterday attacked, with very superior numbers, and defeated an Austrin corps commanded by Gen. Kray, which formed a part of the army of the Lower Rhine, under the orders of Gen. Werneck, and was stationed at Thundorf, on the road leading from Neuwied to Hackenburg. In consequence of that circumstance, Gen. Werneck with the principal part of his army near Crobach, between Hackenburgh and Altenkirchen, has determined to retreat."

VIENNA, April 15.

Accounts have been received this day of the enemy having been obliged to abandon the town and port of Fiume, with considerable loss, on the 10th inst.

April 16.

Accounts were received here this day from Major Gen. Baron Laudohn, dated at Trent, the 13th inst. stating that he had driven the enemy from Roveredo, Torbola and Riva, and had occupied those places. On this occasion he took from the enemy several magazines (amongst which was one of powder) 12 pieces of cannon and 400 prisoners.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

"Head-qarters at Bilchofhein, "April 22.

The Commander in Chief, to the Executive Directory.

"Citizens Directors,

"I take advantage of the conveyance of adjutant general Le Clerc, of the army of Italy, in order to give you a very succinct account of our operation, since the 20th inst.

"A thousand obstacles prevented us from beginning till 6 in the morning.—Though false attacks had been heard for two hours, so that we were not indebted for our success to a surprisal of the enemy, but to our courage. Generals Debesm, Vaudame, Davouet, and Jordis; adjutant generals Demont and Endelet commanded the attacks made by 31st, 100th, and 17th demi brigades, a battalion of the 76th, two of the 109th, and two of the 16th light infantry. These troops landed in turn on the right bank, disembarking 1500 men: these ought to have been 3000, but of 60 boats that we were to have had, only 25 were able to reach us.

"The enemy made unheard of attempts to destroy us while on the Rhine. After the most obstinate engagement, our bridges being fixed, and the reserved corps having passed the Rhine, we began to act offensively. By yesterday noon the enemy were completely routed. We drove and dispersed them to Gegenbach, in the valley of Protzig, two leagues from Offenburg. Kell has been retaken, and we now find ourselves more advantageously situated than before the siege of that place.

"The result of this victory are seven stands of colors, more than 20 pieces of cannon, all the baggage; the military chest, and the papers of the general staff of the army; three or four thousand prisoners, one of whom is a general officer, and several of them staff officers, and of a superior rank. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is enormous.

"The troops performed prodigies of valor. A squadron of the 9th regiment of hussars, the 17th and 4th of dragoons, the 2d of cavalry, the companies of light artillery, commanded by captains Fort and Gras, who in succession disembarked in the train of the infantry, deserve the highest praise.

"It is impossible to give you at this moment more circumstantial details of this, the boldest, most dangerous operation I have ever witnessed; I shall send them by the first couriers; I shall then be able more particularly to inform you of the corps and of the soldiers who have distinguished themselves.

"This day, Gen. Davout, at the head of a strong body, is marching to gain the head of the valley of Kintzig, and the adjutant general Rudeles, towards the Kembis. We have taken a position above Lachereg, after an engagement of the advanced posts where the enemy opposed only a feeble resistance.

"The wounds of several of the general officers rendering a greater degree of exertion necessary on the part of others, I could not write to you sooner. You shall receive interesting accounts of the different engagements which we have fought. Four Austrian general officers have been wounded, one of whom is dead and one a prisoner. This is an unequivocal proof of the slaughter which the enemy has been willing to suffer for the sake of preventing our establishing ourselves on the right bank of the Rhine. (Signed)

MOREAU."

P. S. A courier which I this moment received from Gen. Buonaparte, announces the signing of the Preliminaries of Peace with the Emperor

ARMY of the SAMBRE and MEUSE

"Head Quarters at Herborn, April 21.

The commanner in chief of the Sambre and Meuse, to the Executive Directory.

"Citizens Directors,

"I yesterday morning sent you word, that the left body of the army was going to Klein Neister, in order to drive the enemy from the important position which it occupied; but as the latter declined engaging, we could only have an affair of the advanced posts, which Gen. Ney and Soult commanded, with that valor which they are known to possess. These officers so contrived, as to arrive with the enemy at the defile of the Dile, by which the enemy were retiring by Herborn to Wetzlaer, pushed them vigorously and took from them 500 prisoners, two of whom are officers.

"The aid-de-camp Soult, brother of the general of that name, took 320 of them with 30 hussars, and threw the whole column of the enemy's infantry into the greatest confusion. Six squadrons of dragoons, who at the battle of Altenkirchen were covered with glory, again conducted themselves in the most distinguished manner; and the hussars as usual, did perfectly well. Two battalions of the 60th, willing to take a part in the engagement, followed the cavalry, who were on trot a league and a half. Indeed too much cannot be said in praise of all these brave troops.

"The enemy are said to be re-united at Wetzlaer and Giesen; Grenier is, however already on their left flank. We hope to dislodge them this day from their position, however formidable it may be.

(Signed) "L. HOCHE."

ARMY OF ITALY.

Buonoparte, commander in chief of the army in Italy, to the Executive Directory.

"Head-quarters at Jundenberg, 8th April, 1797.

"Citizens Directors,

"I have the honor to transmit to you the letter which I wrote prince Charles, and his answer.

"You willl find hereunto annexed the note which has been sent by general Bellegarde and Morveldt; the answer which I have given them; and finally the conditions of the suspension of arms which we have concluded. You will remark, by the line of demarkation, that we find ourselves in possession of Gratz, Bruck, and Rosenmanu, places of which we were not before in possession. My intention is, besides, to give the army two or three days rest, so that this suspension very little deranges the military operations.

(Signed) "BUNOPARTE."

"Jundenberg, April 7.

"His majesty the emperor and king, having nothing so much at heart as what can conduce to the repose of Europe, and to the termination of a war which devastates the two nations, has, in consequence of the overture which was made to his royal highness by your letter from Clagenfurth, sent in to you to come to some understanding on an object of so great importaece.

"After the conversation which we have held with you, and persuaded of the good will and of the intentions of the two powers, to finish, with the utmost promptitnde possible, this disastrous war,, his royal highness desires a suspension of hostilities for 10 days, in order to be able with more celerity to attain this desirable object, and in order that all the delays and obstacles that the continuation of hostilities would throw in the way of negociation be done away, and that every thing may occur towards the re-establishment of peace between the two nations.

(Signed)
The Count de BELLEGARDE,
Lieutenant General.
MORVELDT, Major General.

A true copy,
BUONOPARTE.

Head-quarters, Jundenberg, April 8th, 1797.

To the generals Bellegarde and Morveldt.

"Gentlemen,

"In the military situation of the two armies, a suspension of hostilities is quite adverse to the French army: but if it can pave the way to the peace so much desired, and so useful to the two countries, I consent without difficulty to your request.

"The French republic has often shewn his majesty her desire to put an end to this cruel slaughter. She persists in the same sentiments, and I have no doubt, after the conference which I had the honor of having with you, that in a few days peace will be finally re-established between the French republic and his imperial majesty.

"I beg of you to give me credit for the sentiments of esteem, and distinguished consideration with which I am, gentlemen,

Your's,
(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."
(A true copy).
"BUONAPARTE."

CONDITION OF THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

General Buonaparte, commander in chief of the French army in Italy, and his royal highness the archduke Charles, commander in chief of the imperial army, wishing to facilitate the negociations for peace, which are on the point of being opened, agree as follows:

Art. I. There shall be a suspension of arms between the French and imperial armies from this evening, the 7th of April, to the 13th of April.

Art. II. The French army shall keep the following line: The advanced posts on the right wing of the army shall remain in the position in which they at present are, between Fiume and Trieste—The line shall be extended to comprehend Treffen, Littai, Windescleistritz, Marpurg, Chienhousen, the right bank of the Muhr, Leoban, Trasaxax, Mantern, the road from Mantern as far as Rottenman, Irding, the Valley of Rems, as far as Rastadt, St. Michael, Spital, the Valley of La Drave and Lintz.

III. The suspension of arms shall take place equally in the Tyrol, and the generals commanding the French and imperial troops in that part, shall settle together the posts that they are to occupy.

Hostilities shall not commence in the Tyrol until twenty hours after the commander in chief shall have agreed to it: or, at least, not till twenty-four hours after the generals commanding the French and imperial troops in the Tyrol, shall have been reciprocally apprised of it.

Done at Jundenberg, 7th April, 1797.
(Signed) MORVELT, Major Gen.
Count de BELLEGARDE, Lieutenant General in the service of the Emperor.
BUONAPARTE, Commander in chief of the army of the French Republic.
(A true copy)
(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 13.

CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the bill respecting fortifications was again under consideration; after making some amendments, the committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

A message from the President, communicating information of serious obstacles thrown in the way of the execution of our treaty with Spain, by the Spanish governor of West-Florida, was received just before the House adjourned.

Major BURROWS's Letter respecting certain transactions between him and Mr. Hunt, shall be inserted to-morrow.

In the publication of Mr. HARPER's Speech, in our paper of Saturday, that part of the following passage which is included in brackets, was by mistake omitted.

"What would constitute a siege or blockade was a question of the law of nations; but the existence of the siege or blockade must in the first instance be notified to neutrals by the party forming it. It could be known in no other manner: for the neutrals must be unacquainted with the circumstances, and the besieged party would not testify against themselves. Indeed access could not be had to them, and of course their opinion could not be known. The besiegers must therefore make the declaration in the first instance, and neutrals must believe it. Whether false or true, becomes afterwards a question in the courts of admiralty [or between the governments; but for neutrals to dispute it in the first instance, at the mouths of their cannon, would be an act of hostility: therefore if a French squadron should place itself before an English port in the West-Indies, and declare it in a state of blockade, our armed ships must be instructed to abstain from any attempt to enter. Even if half dozen French privateers were to station themselves off Portsmouth, and declare it in a state of blockade, our ships must not dispute the point, or attempt to go in by force. If they do not think it blockaded they may attempt to enter peaceably if they please, and when taken, dispute the point in the courts of admiralty, or leave it to the two governments, to be settled by negociation; but they must be prevented from clearing out for such ports with arms, and forbidden under strong penalties to attempt to enter by force. Should they make such attempts it is at their own risk, and not an act of the government.

'So also as to places declared to be in a state of rebellion. There are several ports in the West-Indies] which the French authority there has declared to be in this state.'

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

NEW-YORK, June 10.

HORRID!

While Capt. Pratt lay at Carthagena, the schooner Polly and Jenny, Capt. Parsons, of 14 guns, from Jamaica, was brought in there—which after an engagement of two hours with two Spanish privateers, one of 16, the other of 10 guns, to the leeward of Carthagena, was boarded, the captain, first and second lieutenants, surgeon, and two of the people, murdered in the cabin! The captain was hauled upon deck, and his head chopped off! Those who were not Englishmen *on board escaped this treatment. This was told capt. Pratt by the remainder of the Polly and Jenny's crew.*

Thursday arrived here the schooner Little John, Capt. King, from Port-au-Prince—15 days from Cape Nichola Mole. Captain King informs us, that in the Bite of Leogane, off the Platform, he saw an action between an English brig of fourteen six pounders and forty-five men, and a republican schooner, which was said carried sixteen guns and ninety-five men, and after exchanging a few broadsides, the schooner attempted to board the brig, but receiving some well directed shot from the brig, she bore away. A French three masted lugger was then a little to windward, but did not come to the schooners assistance, which was owing to an English letter of marque heaving in sight, and giving chace to the schooner. The brig had one man killed and a number wounded, and hulled by several shot. 27th May, in Crooked Island Passage, parted company with the ship Manilla, and brig Esperanza, bound to New-York; ship Goddess of Plenty, and brig Commerce, bound to Philadelphia; brig Ruth, for Newport.

Capt. King informs, that a few days before he left Port-au-Prince, a convoy arrived there from the Windward Islands; that the troops there from Port-au-Prince had landed on the Plantations, about 6 miles down the Bite, the west side, and were preparing to storm a fort belonging to the Republic.

BOSTON, June 9.

This day arrived ship Telemachus, Prentiss, 30 days from Liverpool. Sailed the day before, snow Atlantic, Abrahams of Portsmouth for Boston; ship Commerce, of Kennebeck, for ditto; ship Hetty & Jane, Turner, of and for Portsmouth; ship Minerva, Holbrook, of Wiscasset for New York. Sailed in company, ship Commerce, Wood of New York for Baltimore; ship Hunter, of Washington, for ditto; brig Minerva, Robinson of and for Portland. Arrived 8 days before capt. P. sailed, ship Dispatch, Carpenter of and from New York, 30 days; ship Josiah Collins, Blair, of and from Wilmington, laden with naval stores; capt. Blair informed that he was boarded, Cape Clear bearing E. N. E. distant 12 leagues, by a French privateer of 18 guns from Brest—after examining his papers and treating him with much politeness, dismissed him, observing that if he carried him into Brest, his cargo would not sell for enough to pay him the freight. To sail from Liverpool in a few days, ship Accepted Mason, Delano, for Boston; ship Bald Eagle, Cassady, for Philadelphia; ship Atalanta, Holbrook, for Newyork: Spoke, May 15, lat. 49, 20, l. 24, 30, ship Fame, Stiles, of and from Baltimore bound to Amsterdam, 47 days out, all well.

Besides the above, we have copied from the Liverpool papers the following:—Arrived, the Venus, R. Birrill, from Massachusetts; Montezuma, Howard, from Virginia; the Speedwell, Crawford, from Savannah; Triumph, Hazard, from South Carolina. Vessels advertised to sail for America:—ship Eunice, Seal, for Philadelphia, in May; brig George, Howland, for ditto; ship Young Eagle, Perkins, for New York; ship London packet, Hule, for Baltimore; brig Betsey, M'Crey, for Charleston, to sail in a few days; ship Thomas, Griffith, for Norfolk; ship Juno, Bird, for City Point and Norfolk.

MASSACHUSETTs LEGISLATURE

BOSTON, June 7.

Yesterday, precisely at 12 o'clock, agreeably to previous notice, his Excellency the Governor met the Legislature, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—

TO live under a free government, and enjoy its blessings, is a privilege which but few people among the nations of the earth enjoy, and it must be a pleasing reflection to those who are called to administer it, that they are carrying into effect the will of the people, as it is expressed by their laws—laws which are the result of the calm investigation and deliberate judgment of the Legislative Body chosen by the People themselves. On this ground, therefore, our Government has the strongest claim to the affection and support of all its citizens, who cannot fail of receiving an adequate return, in that protection and security which it will afford, if its principles are adhered to, and the laws faithfully and impartially administered. And the obligation, perhaps, will be strengthened, when it is considered, that while the constitution and laws of the Commonwealth, protect and defend the rights of the citizens, our Federal Government combines the interest of the United States, and affords additional security to all. It is my firm opinion, and I believe the opinion of my fellow citizens in general, that the Federal constitution, connected with those of the different states, has laid the foundation of that security and happiness which we had fondly anticipated; as a proof of this we need only compare the circumstances of our country previous to its adoption with its unrivalled prosperity since: This also, will afford satisfactory evidence of its having been executed with fidelity and ability, by that beloved and distinguished fellow-citizen, who, after a life of usefulness to his country, has withdrawn from the cares and anxieties of office, to the shade of retirement; where, I trust, he will continue to enjoy the blessings of his countrymen.—We deeply regret the loss—but feel a relief in the appointment of his successor, whose known integrity, ability and patriotism leave no room to doubt that the duties of the Executive Department of the Federal government will continue to be ably and faithfully performed.

The aspect of our affairs, relating to foreign nations is far from being agreeable—no one can reflect on the unjustifiable depredations committed on our commerce from time to time, without the greatest concern. I know no cause for the offence that seems to have beeen taken, but that of our exercising the rights of a neutral independent nation. Undoubtedly, peace and friendship with all the world, ought to be the motto inscribed on the American Eagle; but at the same time, it ought to be remembered that the citizens of the United States, will never peaceably surrender to any power on earth, their rights as an independent nation. They cannot but feel very sensibly the injuries committed on their commerce; more especially those proceeding from a great nation, whose friendship they highly valued, and whose happiness they have not ceased to wish for.

The President of the United States in his late address to Congress, has pointed out the misunderstanding that unhappily exists between the government of France and that of the United States, and has signified his intention to institute fresh attempts at negociation, and thereby promote, if possible, an accommodation upon honorable terms. It is my most fervent wish, and in which every friend of his country will join me, that those overtures may be attended with success, and that the magnanimity of the French nation will not suffer them to attempt to deprive us of those rights, which by the law of nations, the United States are clearly intitled to as an independent government.

But in any event, I am persuaded that the citizens of America will not be willing to subject themselves to the evils that may result from being a divided people; but with firmness and unanimity, support in this critical situation of our affairs, such measures as may be adopted by the government of the United States, to whose judgment, questions of such national importance properly belong. I have a full confidence, that the people will maintain their national character, and convince the world that they cannot be separated from their national government, by the arts or influence of any Government or people whatever: they well know, that under GOD, they must depend on themselves for their liberties and independence, and I hope it will be understood by all mankind, that while American citizens are just and liberal in their transactions with foreign governments, they are determined to be firm in the support of their own.

There is one duty, indispensable on all citizens—it is the price of their protection—I mean a cheerful submission to the laws, accompanied with a readiness to aid the civil magistrate in the constitutional and legal discharge of his duty.—This idea cannot be too strongly impressed on the mind of every citizen, for it appears to me, one of the principal pillars on which our free republic rests. To unite in support of the laws, and thereby diffuse the blessings of peace, order and good government throughout the community must be the interest, as well as the duty of all; and as the only method by which we can receive the full benefit of our free and happy political institutions. It will not I presume, in this enlightened age, be denied that the surest method of securing and perpetuating the liberties of a people, is by promoting knowledge, religion, virtue and industry among them.

The triumph of arms may lead to Fame, but these alone can give stability to Empires.

Under the patronage of wise and able legislators, the useful, arts, sciences, agriculture, commerce and improvements of our country, cannot fail of being greatly extended and liberally encouraged. I shall be happy, gentlemen to co-operate with you in establishing such measures, as shall be thought best adapted, to promote these valuable designs, as well as in any other, that may be thought necessary to encrease the public welfare.

While we, gentlemen, in our several departments, may be exercising our thoughts and exerting our best abilities to establish the blessings of peace and promote the prosperity of our country, I hope we never shall be unmindful of our dependence on the Supreme Governor of the Universe, whose signal interpositions, in behalf of the United States, must have been observed and ought to be acknowledged by all. Let gratitude warm our hearts for his favours, and in the ways of well doing we will yet hope for their continuance.

Permit me, Gentlemen, only to add, that I entertain a most lively sense of the honor done me by the people, in placing me in the chair of Government, and that the best return I can possibly make, will be to promote their happiness in the way which the Constitution and laws point out; and to assure them, that feeling a sincere disposition, as far as lies within my department to promote their prosperity, I shall invariably consider virtue, attachment to the constitution of our country, and the love of order as among the first qualifications in in civil and military appointments.

I shall be ready at all times, to give every possible dispatch to the public business, and communicate by message all such matters as may be proper for the consideration of the Legislative Body.

INCREASE SUMNER.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, BOSTON. } JUNE 6, 1797.

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

The Public are respectfully informed that The Performances at the NEW CIRCUS, THIS EVENING, June 13, Will begin by a Grand Parade of Equestrian Performers of both sexes, and

A grand display of Horsemanship,

By Messrs. Langley, Herman, C. Vandevelde, Nicholas Cotté, Sully, (the Clown and Lailson. Mr. SULLY, in the character of Clown, will perform a variety of Comic Feats.

Mr. LANGLEY will leap over several bars and tables of a very great height, in a single tour round the Circus.

Mr. HERMAN will go with his head on the saddle and his feet in the air.

Mr. LAILSON will perform several curious and astonishing exercises, which he will not undertake to enumerate, in order to surprize the spectators; his aim being to please:—and nothing shall be neglected to render the exercises worthy the attention of the amateurs of this new art.

The evening's entertainment to conclude (for the second time) by a grand, heroical, historical pantomime, in three acts, called

Pierre de Provence,
And the BEAUTIFUL MAGUELONE.

To be sold,

The time of a stout hearty young NEGRO MAN, who has upwards of four years to serve. Enquire at No. 25, Dock-street.

June 13. d2w

For sale,

A pair of very handsome
Bay Horses,

Near sixteen hands high, well broke, and perfectly gentle. Enquire at Mr. Kelsen's stables, Church-alley.

Also, for Sale,
A Chariot and plated Harness.

June 13. d10p

Bush Hill.

The Public are most respectfully informed, that the amusements of the Garden will positively commence

On Friday, June 16,

With a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music; and be repeated on Saturday, the 17th, after the manner of the public gardens at Paris, Vauxhall, London, &c.

The particulars of which will be expressed in future bills.

June 13.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given to thoſe perſons, holding notes of the ſubſcriber, that he will renew the ſame, payable in ſix years, with legal intereſt from the date hereof; and that notes will be given as above to all, who may have open accounts legally authenticated.

TIMOTHY MOUNTFORD.
No. 294, S. Second Street.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1797. 3t.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber having ſent by the ſhip Nancy, Capt. Perry, the following certificates of the United States bank ſtock, to wit:

No. 26,005, to 26,014, inclusive, for three ſhares each—and the ſaid veſſel having been captured on her intended voyage to England, which will moſt probably occaſion the loſs of the ſaid certificates, gives this public notice,

That he ſhall apply at the proper offices for a renewal of them, and that means have been taken to prevent any improper tranſfer.

Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Front-ſtreet.

June 1. 2aw6w

Important Public Document.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And for Sale
At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,
No 119 Cheſnut-Street,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS]
A FEW COPIES OF THE
RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES
OF THE UNITED STATES,
For the Year 1795,—
Being the LATEST Period to which an account can be made up.

February 22. §.

Advertiſement.

PURSUANT *to an Order from the Orphans' Court, will be ſold at PUBLIC SALE, at Cranberry, on Wedneſday, the 14th day of June next, all that valuable REAL ESTATE, late belonging to the Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden, deceaſed, lying in and near Cranberry, in the county of Middleſex, townſhip of South Brunſwick, ſtate of New Jerſey, upon the lower ſtage road leading from Philadelphia to New York. A very elegant frame houſe in a beautiful and healthy ſituation, painted white, with Venetian window-ſhutters, thirty feet front and thirty-eight feet deep, two rooms with a handſome hall or entry on the firſt floor, three rooms on the ſecond floor and two well-finiſhed garrets. In the rear of the houſe is an excellent two-ſtory building conſiſting of a dining-room for work people, ſpacious pantries and a large kitchen, with every convenience, and over theſe are three chambers for ſervants. To the right is an additional building conſiſting of a chamber below and a library above—under the whole are very fine cellars paved with brick. The houſe is entirely new and finiſhed with taſte. Every room is hung with bells that lead both to the kitchen and the ſervants' apartments: there is a pump in the yard; and a ſtone and brick pavement round the whole houſe, which is encloſed with a handſome railing, with three gates in front. The farm conſiſts of one hundred and ſixty ſeven acres, with a proportion of woodland and meadow, under excellent fence; a garden with pale fence; a large barn, ſtables, carriage-houſe, cow-houſes, &c. all new, and built in the beſt manner: with a young orchard of 200 grafted trees. Nearly adjoining ſaid farm is a lot of Woodland of the beſt quality, containing 37 acres. Alſo a tract of land within ſeven miles of Cranberry, containing one hundred and fifty acres, three-fourths meadow and the reſt excellent timber. This will be ſold in lots or together, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſers.*

The payments, one third caſh—one third in one year—and the remaining third, one year following, with intereſt on the two laſt payments, and approved ſecurity.

For further particulars enquire of Nathaniel Hunt, Eſq. or Dr. Ralph Lott, Cranberry; of Iſaac Snowden, at Princeton; or of Iſaac Snowden, Jun. No. 141 South Second ſtreet, Philadelphia.

May 25 §6mtuſt8

City of Waſhington.
SCHEME
Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe 20,000 dollars,

& caſh 30,000, are			50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & caſh	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh	5,000	10,000
1 caſh prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe drawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

Chocolate and Muſtard.

Manufactured as uſual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Sheſſed or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-caſk or gallon—ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption—

For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 98 ſouth Front-ſtreet.

May 18 tu4w

Samuel & Miers Fiſher,

No. 27, Dock-ſtreet,

Have juſt received per Abigail, Babcock, from BELFAST,

IRISH Cambricks, in boxes of 40 pieces and 80 patches, each aſorted up to 9/ ſterling per yard.

They have alſo received
7-8 & 4-4 Iriſh Linens well aſſorted
Dowlas and Sheetings,
which will be ſold for ready money, or ſhort credit, on moderate terms; together with a general aſſortment of Spring Goods as uſual.—*Alſo,*
Hunter's Pipes in boxes
An aſſortment of Queens' Ware in crates
An aſſortment of Glaſs Ware in caſks and crates
T. Crowley, Millington, Steel
Cargo & London particular Teneriffe Wines
Liſbon Wine of excellent quality
Superior Sherry Wines
Patent Sheathing paper.
A few ſmall bales fine Cloths neatly aſſorted, and two bales aſſorted Flannels, to be ſold per package.

June 9. 3taw 6w

Muſical Inſtrument Manufactory,
No. 167, Arch-Street.

HARPER, harpſichord, grand, portable grand, ſide-board, pier table and ſquare piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his aſſiduity and attention to every branch of his buſineſs, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the neweſt and moſt approved plans, with pedals, patent, ſwell, and French harp ſtop, which he flatters himſelf will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not ſuperior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any inſtrument purchaſed of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Muſical inſtruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greateſt accuracy, diſpatch, and on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 2e. u&2m.

COTTON.

A few bales juſt arrived, for ſale by
JOHN CLARK,
No. 55 North Water Street.

June 10. eotf.

New Hat and Hoſiery Store,

Juſt Imported,

In the ſhips William Penn and Star, from London, and now opening by

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

AT his new Hat and Hoſiery Store, No. 134, Market ſtreet—

An elegant aſſortment of ſilk, cotton and thread Stockings
Silk, cotton and thread Gloves
Pantaloons, &c. &c.

Likewiſe, a handſome aſſortment of men's, women's, and children's faſhionable Hats, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

A conſiderable quantity of low and middle priced HATS aſſorted in caſes, intended for country ſtores.

May 23. taw

A New Work.

PROPOSALS

For printing and publiſhing, by ſubſcription, The

Hiſtory of Pennſylvania,

IN North-America, from the original inſtitution and ſettlement of that province, under the firſt proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, 'till after the year 1742; with

AN INTRODUCTION,
Reſpecting the Life of W. PENN,

Prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW-JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDES on DELAWARE.

To which is added,

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE.

And of the general ſtate, in which it flouriſhed, principally between the years 1760 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things, uſeful and intereſting to be known, reſpecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix.

Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780,

By ROBERT PROUD.

"Pulchrum eſt benefacere reipublicæ, etiam benedicere haud abſurdum eſt, vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet."
Sal. Catalin.

"Sed cum plerique arbitrentur res bellicas majores eſſe quam urbanas, minuenda eſt hæc opinio."
Cic. Off.

(Entered according to law.)

"WILLIAM PENN, the great legiſlator of the Quakers, (in Pennſylvania) had the ſucceſs of a conqueror, in eſtabliſhing and defending his colony, among ſavage tribes, without ever drawing the ſword; the goodneſs of the moſt benevolent rulers, in treating his ſubjects as his own children; and the tenderneſs of an univerſal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without diſtinction of ſect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but perſonal merit, that entitled every member of ſociety to the protection and emolument of the State."
Eſſay on Toleration, by Arthur O'Leary.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in ſheep and calf, for the choice of the ſubſcribers; on paper ſimilar to that of the conditions, *as publiſhed in the Subſcription papers.*

II. The head of William Penn, handſomely engraved, will be prefixed to the firſt, and a map or ſketch of Pennſylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the ſecond volume.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be four dollars and an half in ſheep, and five dollars in calf;—one dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, two dollars on the delivery of the firſt volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the ſecond.

IV. When one thouſand copies are ſubſcribed for, the work will be put to preſs and finiſhed with all convenient expedition.

Subſcriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulſon, jun. Printer, No. 80, Cheſnut-ſtreet, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-ſtreet; by Iſaac Collins, Printer, and Joſeph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Pleaſants and George W. Field, Merchants, Baltimore; and by other perſons both in town and country.

February 18. tu&f

Received by the Indoſtan,

From Madras,

A SMALL invoice conſiſting of the following Coaſt Goods, viz.
Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. fine
Madraſs Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muſlins

WILLING & FRANCIS.

March 27. 32w

STICKNEY'S PATENT ARCH BRIDGE.

ANY perſon deſirous of information reſpecting this new conſtruction, may obtain it without delay by application pr. letter, or otherwiſe, to John Stickney, merchant of Worceſter, (Maſſachuſetts) who will make known the many advantages ariſing from this manner of building, and upon application he will either vend a patent right, or attend perſonally to ſuperintend the building of any bridge required.

June 10, 1797. *eo2w.

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three ſtory Brick Houſe;

SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennſylvania, the lot on which it ſtands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-ſtreet. The houſe is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-ſtreet, being a ſtreet which leads from Cheſnut-ſtreet and Carter's alley into Deck-ſtreet at the horſe market. The houſe conſiſts of ten lodging rooms, with ſix fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extenſive cellars under, and garrets over the whole; a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eaſtward between this houſe and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handſome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame ſtable and dwelling houſe on Goforth-ſtreet. The premiſes now rent for £.318 per annum. To be ſold clear of all incumbrances.

For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*
April 20 3awtf

To be ſold or let,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

A genteel two ſtory Brick Houſe;

SITUATE on the upper end of Broad-ſtreet, in the city of Burlington, with four rooms and an entry on each floor, good cellars under the whole, a pump in the yard, a garden and court yard, containing nearly half an acre under good fence, with a ſtable adjoining the yard. The whole property is in good order.

For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Burlington, who will give a credit for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money if good ſecurity is given.

William Coxe, jun.

May 17. 2awtf

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE
No. 64 ſouth Second-ſtreet.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will riſe in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five firſt drawn tickets, prizes of four thouſand dollars each, on the laſt day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and regiſtering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Waſhington, No. 2, and Paterſon Lotteries.

Alſo, tickets for ſale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the courſe of the ſummer.

The buſineſs of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c- &c. tranſacted with the utmoſt attention.

June 2 tu&f

Venereal Complaints,

PUNCTUALLY attended to in every ſtage of that diſeaſe, without the uſe of mercury or reſtraint of diet, in any caſe recent and ſimple, on application at No. 113, Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite the United States bank, or at No. 170, South Water-ſtreet, between Spruce and Pine-ſtreets, where he has opened an office for the better accommodation of his patients.

But in Lues Venerea confirmed, Doctor Morgan pledges himſelf, that no ſyſtem of cure (however ſpecious) can be effectual without mercury, and that all the known rules of practice for theſe two centuries paſt, and united experience affirms, that any ſubſtitute for it is but nugatory, and any mode of practice to the contrary muſt be futile and deceptious.

Nevertheleſs, he undertakes, however complicated the caſe, to effect a cure without inconvenience or injury to the patient's conſtitution, and in time not generally experienced or expected.

N B. Regular attendance at the office in Water-ſtreet, from the hour of nine o'clock in the morning until one, and from three o'clock in the evening until ſeven; but any other time at his dwelling houſe, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

May 16. dtf

Now Landing,

At Pratt's wharf,

FROM on board the ſhip Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Raſer, from Bourdeaux,

CLARET in caſks
Ditto in caſes
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes

For Sale by
Rundle & Leech.

May 15 §

PIANO FORTE.

LONGMAN & BRODERIP'S

ROYAL patent Piano Forte with a green board, an excellent toned inſtrument. For ſale at Mr. Salters, No. 56, S. Fourth Street.

June 10. diw.

A Cow Stolen

FROM the owner at the corner of Ninth and Arch ſtreets. She is a deep red brindle with ſome white, about ten years old and very gentle. The perſon who ſecretes her had beſt turn her out, as, if legal evidence can be obtained, he may expect a rigorous proſecution. TWO DOLLARS reward will be given to any perſon who will deliver the Cow, or give ſuch evidence againſt the perſon keeping her, that he may be convicted of the fact. Apply at

No. 218, ARCH STREET.

June 9. taw3w

For Sale,

At the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

The laſt Report of the late Secretary of the Treaſury; being a brief hiſtory of the ſtate of financial concerns of the United States.

The Proceedings of the Executive of the United States reſpecting the weſtern inſurrection: Containing many facts and circumſtances no where elſe to be found. 50 cents.

The Letter of Mr. Pickering to our miniſter in France. 37 1-2 cents.

An Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1795.

A few copies of the volume for 1794 may be had to complete ſetts.

D'Ivernois' account of the Revolution in Geneva. 12 1-2 cents.

April 3. §

JAMES DAVENPORT

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of the United States that he will make Machines for Spinning Hemp, Flax, Tow, Cotton, Wool, manufacturing Twines, and weaving, by water, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A Manufactory on this principle, he flatters himſelf will meet with very general patronage, as the Machines will be made and delivered, completely furniſhed, *per* Spindle or Piece; nor will any charge be made for his Patent Rights, but Liberty will be given to the Purchaſer to uſe them; the great inconvenience of employing Workmen in the erection of them will be avoided, and the perſon wiſhing to extend them will be able exactly to calculate the expence. He engages to ſet them to work, and alſo inſtruct or cauſe to be inſtructed, any perſon or perſons, in any part of the Union, who may purchaſe theſe Machines, in their principles and method of erection, ſuch purchaſers paying traveling expences.

For terms, application may be made at No. 74, Market Street, Philadelphia.

*** It is requeſted that all letters may be poſt paid.

June 10 *6t.

An elegant Houſe in Arch-ſtreet.

TO be let and entered on immediately, a large and elegant Houſe at the corner of Arch and Ninth-ſtreet. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largeſt is 31 feet by 26—and two are ſo connected by folding doors as to make but one. Alſo, five bed rooms, beſide five in the garret, well finiſhed for ſervants. There are ſtables and a coach houſe, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh ſtreet, or at No. 218, Arch-ſtreet.

Alſo to be rented for the ſummer ſeaſon, a ſmall neat houſe and garden about 3 1-2 miles from the city, with ſtables and coach houſe. Enquire as above.

June 6. 2aw3w

Lancaſter, Harriſburgh, Carliſle, Shippenſburg and Sunbury
STAGES.

THE public are requeſted to take notice, that the partnerſhip which has for ſome time ſubſiſted between Mathias Slough of Lancaſter, and William Geer, is now diſſolved: but, not as M. Slough inſinuates to the public without juſt cauſe; as will more fully appear by a letter on the ſubject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December laſt. a recital of which is not now deemed neceſſary. Any gentleman who wiſhes to be more circumſtantially informed of the merits of this buſineſs, by applying to W. Geer may have the peruſal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly juſtifiable in attaching himſelf to any other perſon in the proſecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippenſburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous ſupport the public were pleaſed to confer on the firſt effort in this buſineſs, William Geer, in conjunction with Meſſrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to proſecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and diſpatch that a zeal to oblige the public can poſſibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horſes, and every appurtenance to render the paſſage ſafe and commodious, inform thoſe who wiſh to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their ſeats at George Weed's, the ſign of the White Horſe, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaſter, Harriſburg, Carliſle and Shippenſburg. The fare as hitherto eſtabliſhed.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will ſtart every Wedneſday from the houſe of Samuel Elder, in Harriſburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thurſday, and return from thence and arrive at Harriſburg every Saturday, ſo that paſſengers deſtined for Lancaſter or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaſter, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages ſtarts from the houſe of William Ferree, in Lancaſter, on every Tueſday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the weſtward; and from the houſe of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harriſburg every Wedneſday morning, on the ſame evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippenſburg, and returns from thence on every Thurſday: performing the ſame routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

For Sale,

AN ELEGANT AND VERY COMMODIOUS

Three-ſtory brick Houſe,

And Lot of Ground thereunto belonging,

IN Arch, above Seventh-ſtreet, being a high, pleaſant ſituation and good neighbourhood. The ſaid Houſe is twenty-ſix feet in front by 48 feet in depth with a piazza twenty feet in depth, and a ſtory kitchen and pantries 31 feet in depth, in the piazza there is a commodious ſtair caſe and mahogany railing, and there is alſo a back ſtair caſe; ſaid houſe is finiſhed in a complete and modern ſtile, with marble chimney pieces, ſtucco cornices, mahogany doors, &c. The ſaid lot is 38 1-2 feet in breadth, about 300 feet in depth, and has two fronts; on ſaid lot is a large brick coach houſe and ſtable, well finiſhed, and plaiſtered, a pump of good water in the yard, and about the premiſes there are many conveniencies too tedious to enumerate.

The above property will be ſold clear of all incumbrances, and the terms of payment made eaſy to the purchaſer.

For further information apply to
JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON,
No. 144, South Second-ſtreet.

June 9. *fmw2w*

Imported in the ſhip Pigou,

And for ſale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front ſtreet,

Hyſon
Hyſon Skin
Young Hyſon
Imperial
} TEAS

April 20. eotf

This Day is Publiſhed,

BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookſellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-preſſed,

By John Thompſon,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Conſtitutions

Of the ſeveral States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration; with Notes and Obſervations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congreſs of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

Mr. Pickering's Letter to Gen. Pinckney.

A few copies of the above intereſting paper may be had at the office of the Gazette of the United States.

May 13 §

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neſhaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York poſt road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premiſes are a large two ſtory ſtone houſe occupied as a tavern, and a good one ſtory ſtone kitchen, a large frame ſtable with a good threſhing floor, and ſome out buildings—alſo a well of good water, and an excellent ice Houſe. On this place is a moſt elegant ſituation for a gentleman's ſeat, commanding a view of the Neſhaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence acroſs to the Jerſey ſhore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subſcriber,
MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act paſſed by the Legiſlature of the ſtate of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted*, that the ſaid directors or any two of them ſhall and may require any ſum or ſums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be neceſſary for carrying on the building of ſaid bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it ſhall and may be lawful for the directors to ſue for and recover in the name of the company ſuch unpaid requiſition, with all coſts and charges incidental thereto, and legal intereſt thereon from the time the ſame ſhould have been paid: And the neglect or refuſal to pay any ſuch requiſition after public notice ſhall have been given at leaſt for three months in all the newſpapers herein before enumerated, ſhall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the ſhare or ſhares ſo neglected or refuſed to be paid to the uſe and benefit of the company."

The above extract is publiſhed for the information of ſuch of the ſtockholders as have not complied with the requiſitions heretofore made—they are as follow: On the 1ſt November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; an the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1ſt September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1ſt November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertiſement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect againſt all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,
WALTER SMITH, Treaſurer.

Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 12aw3m

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE
Tracts of Land,

IN the county of Glynn and ſtate of Georgia, will be ſold by public ſale, at eight o'clock on the evening of Tueſday the 27th day of June next, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in this city, unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of by private ſale.

1ſt. 7000 acres on St. Simons Sound at the confluence of Frederica and Turtle rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunſwick, originally granted to John Howell, and within 6 miles of the Atlantic ocean.

2d. 25,000 acres on the head waters of a branch of the great Sattilla, originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

3d. 50,000 acres on the waters of the little Satilla river, and of Buffaloe and Alexanders Creeks; the great Satilla road paſſes through theſe lands, which were originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

4th. 50,000 acres on the great Satilla river, which are alſo interſected by a branch of the little Satilla, and were originally granted to Thomas Spalding.

It appears by authentic certificates from Thomas Davis, ſurveyor, and from Major Hopkins now reſiding in Philadelphia, that the body of theſe lands are not thirty miles from the ocean, and principally within tide water; that the Alatamaha is navigable for boats and rafts two hundred miles above, and for large veſſels within ten miles of them; that they are chiefly firſt rate pine lands, producing timber equal in quality to any in the ſtate of Georgia, poſſeſſing the ſame advantages of navigation. The abovementioned certificates, together with the patents, drafts, and other papers reſpecting the title, which is complete and unincumbered, are in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcribers and may be ſeen by applying to Benjamin R. Morgan, at No. 41 Mulberry Street. The terms of payment will be one third caſh, the remaining two thirds in good negotiable endors'd notes, payable in three and ſix months after the ſale; a conveyance to be made to each purchaſer on the payment of that moiety of the notes received from him which becomes firſt due.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JEREMIAH PARKER,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1797. eodtf.

To be ſold at Public Vendue,

To the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr. William Evans, the ſign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

About ſeven thouſand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reiſter's-town and Weſtminſter, commonly called Little Wincheſter, (the turnpike road runs through a conſiderable part of theſe lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of ſaid Reiſter's-town, and extends to the diſtance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapſico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be ſold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, ſome of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine graſs.

ALSO,

A tract of ſeven hundred acres of land, called Clover-Farms, within five miles of Bladenſburg, eſteemed very good for Graſs. Richard Ponſonby, of Bladenſburgh, will ſhew this land to any perſon inclined to purchaſe.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the Preſident's houſe in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high proſpect; from which may be ſeen the city of Waſhington, Bladenſburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponſonby, of Bladenſburg, will alſo ſhew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

May 3 w3m

Notice.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of SARAH MARSHALL, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe that have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted for ſettlement, to either of the ſubſcribers.

CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, Jr.
CASPAR W. HAINES,
ABRAHAM M. GARRIGUES,
Adminiſtrators to the Eſtate of Sarah Marſhall, deceaſed.

June 3 22w3w